Power is gained by the size of the cylin-

ders, the length of the stroke and the number

of cylinders used. It is possible in these

engines to use any number of cylinders and each one directly works on the shaft.

are 1,600 explosions a minute to drive the

The cost of running one of these machines

is very slight. A good four-cycle motor

will use a gallon of oil an hour for each

nine or ten horse power of motor. A 100

horse power motor thus would use about

10 gallons an hour, and naphtha costs six-

teen cents a gallon, so that it would cost

about \$1.50 an hour to run a boat with a

In building one of these boats the carry

ing capacity of the craft has to be con-

sidered. Naphtha weighs about seven

pounds a gallon, hence it would take

seventy pounds to run a 100 horse power

A boat similar to the Rollo costs about

\$5,000, and one like the Napier would cost

\$16,000, and the expense increases very

fast as the power of the motor is increased.

A new boat is expected to make its ap-

pearance here in a few days. She has been

built for H. H. Rogers, Jr. She is an open

boat. 51 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet beam

and 3 feet draught. She is fitted with an

American made motor, 125 horse power, 8 cylinders. It is expected that she will

make twenty-four miles an hour. A well

known yachtsman who is fond of fast

boats is having plans made for a boat that,

if built, will be the fastest of her kind affoat.

This boat will be seventy feet long and will

be fitted with two motors of 130 horse power

each. The motors are to be made by a well

known French firm and it is expected that

the boat will make more than twenty-five

knots an hour. Such a boat will cost

Naval architects are experimenting now

with models, and some queer freaks in

the shape of auto boats may be expected

next season. Most of the designs run to

the absolute wedge, with a stem as sharp

as a knife edge and the beamiest part of

are perfectly flat on their keel, and some

which are to be fifty feet long when built

will draw only nine inches. They will prac-

tically skim along over the top of the water

ENGLISH SPORTING NEWS.

Has Rheumatism.

in the Eclipse Staket in July is to be permitted

to end his racing career, and the colt will

probably go to the stud forthwith. Shortly

before Ard Patrick ran at Sandown Park

in July he was sold to Count Lehndorff for

20,000 guineas, with the condition that the

for-age engagements before proceeding for Germany. He won the Eclipse stakes, and

two races had he run in them, these being

the Jockey Club stakes of 10,000 sovereigns,

to be decided at Newmarket and the Cham-

pion stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a

they will plunge right through it.

boat at the stern. These boats

about \$25,000.

this weight would be an important item.

boat at her best speed.

100 horse power motor.

BREATHITT COUNTY'S FEUD

The People and the Conditions Just Tackled by the Salvation Army.

Breathitt county, Kentucky, is in the | nected by birth, marriage or sympathy eastern end of the State, about midway between the Ohio River and the southern boundary and to the southwestward of a spur of the Cumberland Mountains that reaches up from the southeast and, having performed the useful purpose of dividing Breathitt county from Wolfe and Magoffin counties on the north, continues through Lee and Estill counties on the west.

it is the real thing in mountain country, and its population, somewhere about 12,000, is well scattered. Jackson, its capital or court house town, was, until the railroad pierced the country, as isolated as any of he remote hill towns, like Manchester, Clay county, not far away.

The people are very like all the hill people of Kentucky, hospitable to the stranger, if he be not a revenue officer; contented to live without schools, if they must be depended upon to provide them; not worried because the women wear one-piece frocks and sunbonnets and rub snuff into their gums, like their mothers before them; willng to be interested in the outside world. but not anxious to get into it; with a native standard of morality that is not just that of the blue grass lands below the foothills, and so strong in their likes and dislikes that the men will fight to the death for a friend or pursue a foe with a relentlessness that

The casual visitor who should drop into Jackson or any of the other smaller settlements of the county would live there for months before he would lose the impression that it was only a peaceful little village, with a railway connection direct to Frankfort or Louisville bringing the two places within a day's ride of the mountain town.

If the visitor wants to know about Jackson's reputation as the capital of the Hargis-Sewall Cockrell feud, he will be surprised to find that the people are not only not averse to discussing it, but actually willing, if not anxious, to go into all the details of the contention that is described as having begun when William Sewall of Jackson married Virginia Britton of Virginia in

Of this marriage there were two sons. Thomas J. and William, and two daughters. one of whom was married to Hiram Jett. Curtis Jett was a child of this marriage.

When William Sewall died, his widow was wedded to John S. Hargis. There was a big family of Hargises: Henry A., James, John G., Benjamin and Elbert; and if there were any daughters they are not talked about. The mother of these sons was the grandmother of the Curtis Jett who is now in State prison.

The interests of the Sewall brothers and the Hargis brothers, sons of the same mother, became identical for the bitter purposes that presently arrayed the family against another family.

According to the local accounts, the troubles between the Hargis and Cockrell families began between boys. Thomas J. Sewall and Buck Coombs played together. They quarrelled. Sewall shot Coombs. He was not killed, but his shooting did the

A latent spirit of dislike, possibly tinged with jealously and rivalry for leadership n mountain society, burst into flame. Cockrell loudly proclaimed that the injury to his family must be atoned by the

blood of the Hargises. That was many years ago, and in the course of the intervening years the effort to make the menace good, and the determination of the other side to be even with the Cockrells, have led to some slaughter. The score shows greater activity by the Hargises, but the Cockrell shooting has

been the more accurate and fatal. It was not a constant, open fight. On the surface Breathitt county was not always a turbulent region. From time to time, sometimes by accident and again by design, not infrequently from the security of ambush, a Cockrell would slay a Hargis or a Hargis a Cockrell.

The record, as made up at Jackson recently, showed the account to stand as follows:

THE SEWALL-HARGIS SCORE. Buck Coombs, wounded by T. J. Sewall. Judge Cardwell, wounded by T. J. Sewall. Thomas Dunbar, killed by T. J. Sewall. Jerry South, wounded by William Sewall Fillmore Brown, wounded by William

Henry Barnett, killed by Elbert Hargis. Sally Hayes, killed by John G. Hargis. Charles Everett, wounded by Ben Hargis Samuel Lentzford, wounded by Ben Hargis. Tom Cockrell, wounded by Ben Hargis. Dr. Cox. killed. John Cockrell, killed by Curtis Jett. James B. Marcum, killed by Curtis Jett and

Willis Gabbard, killed by Jeff Stapleton. Granville Prater, killed by George Bar-

Themas White.

Hiram Miller, killed by Reuben Landrum George Smith, killed by Charles Byrd. THE COCKRELE SCORE. John G. Hargis, killed by Jerry Cardwell. Ben Hargis, killed by Tom Cockrell. A. F. Bullock, killed by A. Cockrell. B. Davis, killed by Tom Cockrell. Elkanah Smith, killed by Bud Bohanor ud Allen, killed by Joe Haddix. Busan Barnett, killed by Robert Sales Reuben Landrum, killed by Hiram Miller. J. W. Noble, killed by Jacob Noble. Irvine Newgate, killed by Jerry Noble.

This record of eleven victims to the resentment of the Cockrells and ten slain by the Sewall-Hargis faction to the feud, all since about 1879, in addition to persons wounded in notable encounters, does not take account of manifold conflicts that re-

Daniel Hays, killed by Wesley Cox.

suited in wounds not mortal or serious. When Thomas Sewall, intent upon discharging a duty that hill etiquette transferred to him, shot Judge Cardwell in the back, something like public spirit asserted itself, and he fled to Madison county, further west, but not far away. On Muddy Creek he encountered Thomas Dunbar, a kins-

man of the Cockrells, and killed him. For this attempt to maintain the vendetta he was arrested, and his trial resuited in a sentence to imprisonment for life. He served for twelve years, when he

was released by the Governor. His conviction and imprisonment did not deter his brother, William Sewall, from lengthening the family record of crime. Jerry South and Lillmore Brown had been witnesses of the murder of Dunbar. William Sewali shot, but did not kill, both of these men. He was not even tried for the

There were days and months at a time when no hostile shots were fired. Breathitt wore an outward air of peace, but at the same time the feud was becoming more intense and was enlisting on one side or the other a widening circle of persons con-

with the Cockrells or Hargises. The Hargis family enjoyed an advantage ver that of the Cockrells in being the more numerous, and if it was more active the record shows that the Cockrells pointed their guns more accurately and shot more fatally

The feud spirit grew so strong as to assert itself superior to the tradition that in a feud fight women and children were always immune from the assassin's violence. Such controversies were to be carried on by men only, and women need never be at all anxious about their own safety.

A. Hargis violated this unwritten law Elbert Hargis shot and killed Henry Barnett, whose offence seems to have been that he had become known as an adherent for sympathetic reasons, to the Cockrell family and its resentments. Sally Haves was an eyewitness to the shooting. Not long after she was shot and killed by John G. Hargis.

The response was speedy and fatal Jerry Cardwell, the brother of Judge Cardwho had been wounded by a shot in the back from Tom Sewall, revenged the murder of Sally Haves by killing John G. Hargis. The shooting of Charles Everett. another Cockrell sympathizer, by Ben Hargis followed, and not long afterward the same Hargis shot and wounded, but did not kill, Tom Cockrell's brother-in-law, Sam Lentzford.

At this time the feud occupied all the time and thoughts of the parties to it. They sought in many ways to secure advantages over each other, often by trick and device.

Tom Cockrell was especially offensive to the Hargis party as the leader of the opposing faction, and it was desirable to get rid of him. Ben Hargis laid a plan to get Cockrell into a saloon to kill him. Cockrel fell into the trap, but in the attempt at assassination Ben Hargis was killed and Tom Cockrell was only wounded.

James Hargis was County Judge. His office was to maintain the peace, but the feud spirit inspired and infuriated him, and he shot and killed a man named Smith who had become a member of the Cockrell family by marriage.

Business and general affairs were not generally disturbed in the county by these occasional encounters of the two factions. Elections went on, the nominations for local offices being more or less affected by the feud.

The Cockrells were not numerous enough to control in the elections, and they did not enjoy being outvoted by the Hargises. Judge James Hargis's election, as well as that of Sheriff Callahan, was protested by James B. Marcum of Jackson. Callahan was Hargis's brother-in-law. Dr. Cox openly expressed his participation in the protest, and for this offence was shot and killed.

But other victims were soon to be sacrificed to gratify the resentment of the Hargis faction. Curtis Jett shot and killed John Cockrell. Not long afterward James B. Marcum was shot and killed in the court house at Jackson. Curtis Jett and Thomas White are now serving life sentences for committing this crime, which has brought are now serving life sentences for committing this crime, which has brought the Cockrell-Hargis feud prominently into

notice.

It has taken fifty years of this sort of strife to deaden the moral se county to the lawlessness that the Cockrell and Hargis differences have brought about. Those on either side who have become attached to the one or the other have learned to regard the feud as a matter quite outside of the law, a matter to be settled, as their own private affair, between the two families. It does not appear that at any time an arbitrator has arisen, moved by a spirit of peace and loathing for murder to bring about an agreement to settle the vendetta that can only be terminated, if pacific settlement is not reached, by the death of the last male survivor of one of the

Yet these people move with apparent unconcern about the streets and along the roads, the children sometimes attend the same school, and Cockrells and Hargises have been known to gather in the same churches. But the poison is moving in the blood all the time.

the blood all the time.

It sometimes, as has been mentioned, kills the spirit of Southern gallantry that is supposed to regard with scorn the idea of fighting women. Sally Hayes was not the only woman victim of the feud.

She was a Cockrell sympathizer and eyewitness to the murder of Henry Barnett. Another Barnett of the Hargis side was charged with the murder of Granville Prater, but was acquitted. During the month of June of this year the body of Susan Barnett, his wife, was found floating

Susan Barnett, his wife, was found floating in the river, with wounds that showed the cause of her death to have been other than drowning.
Robert Sales, a Cockrell sympathizer

who was suspected of the murder, was indicted. A fair trial in his case will be as difficult to procure as when Curtis Jett and White were tried for the killing of James B. Marcum.

The conditions are extremely difficult to

contend with. A cure may seem easy and not difficult to those who cannot realize that these murders and woundings have scarcely affected the currents of society

scarcely affected the currents of society or the business affairs of the county.

Schools and churches go on as usual; there is the exchange of the usual courtesies between families, with an occasional meeting of distantly-related members of both families to the feud. But the feud is always in the minds of the people.

To expect to secure juries of the vicinage that will condemn the killing of a Hargis is to expect that a jury all made up of members of that family shall try the case. All

bers of that family shall try the case. All feud killings must be tried away from the county, as the Marcum case had to be to get a verdict.

It is out of the question to hope to get the Cockrells to leave the county and take their hetes and their yows of vengeance.

their hates and their vows of vengeance with them. And the Hargis family is too large and influential to listen to such a proposition.

They have been the more active of the

a proposition.

They have been the more active of the two factions to the feud, and they are both numerically and materially more strongly established in the community. To remove the feud spirit, however, would be to depopulate the county, for in fifty years its roots have taken hold in other families.

There are people who say they are indifferent to the quarrel, and who preserve a wise slience when opinions are sought. But the impartiality of these persons ought not to be depended upon in determining the guilt or innocence of a man tried for murder as the result of the feud.

Immigration might effect an improvement in the state of public feeling. Newcomers, ignorant of the origin of the feud or indifferent to it, and also indifferent to the causes given as justifying its continuance, might stiffen up the courts, and by imposing severe penalties for feud crimes deter the practice of open or covert murder. But there is little to invite such a throng of immigrants as would be necessary to leaven the lump of dead public spirit.

Breathitt will not reform itself. Its

Breathitt will not reform itself. Its reformation is a duty which the State gov reformation is a duty which the State government should assume and undertake. Only such a cure, or the prevalence of a discriminating epidemic, will banish the use of the rifle and pistol as the settlers of family disputes.

This is the country and these are the

This is the country and these are the people the Salvation Army expect to cenquer by gospel lessens.

AUTO BOATS—THE LATEST FAD of a two cycle engine are equal to 1 1-3

WATER TOYS THAT ARE EXPEN-SIVE BUT CAN FLY.

Have Their Origin in France and Are Just Recoming Popular Here — Small Launches With High Powered Engines Such as Automobiles Employ.

One of the latest fads with those who can afford such costly toys is to own and race an "auto boat." For some time these dainty little machines have been very popular in France, where their number is legion, and there are many of them owned by Englishmen; but it is only recently that hey have become popular here. As yet there are few here, but by next season i is expected that there will be a good sized fleet of them and plenty of sport from the time the season opens.

In France the sport of racing small launches propelled by high powered engin is is called automobile canoeing, and the word "automobile" is used because the engine is usually similar to that used in the automobile. It is a high powered engine, usually of the gasolene type, and the boat is nothing but a shell, made as lightly as possible and with absolutely no ac commodation, having room only for the man who runs the motor and for perhaps two in the cockpit. These boats go so fast in proportion to their size that no one takes a spin on one who is afraid of getting wet. The helmsman is wrapped in oilskins, and everything on board is very wet from the spray the boat throws.

Some years ago the fad was to have a fast steam launch, but the days of steam launches are over. The engines are heavy the boilers take up lots of room, and for their size it is impossible to get as much speed as can be obtained in an auto boat driven by a gasolene engine.

In France boats up to forty feet in length are the most popular. They are used and raced on the Seine, and can be seen at all the fashionable watering places. This year races have been arranged on all parts of

The fastest of these boats so far as the ecords show is the Rollo, owned by M. Giraud. It was built by a firm that has become famous for turning out fast automobiles. The motor is of twenty-four horse power, just as is used in road machines, but with certain modifications that adapt it to driving a boat. The canoe into which this motor was put is 19 feet 3 inches in length and 4 feet 3 inches beam. In model the boat is almost wedge shaped, the entrance being fine, the run almost straight, and aft the hull is flat on the bottom to prevent equatting when running fast. The hull is constructed very lightly and the deck is of the thir nest material.

The Helios Club is the leading organiza tion for the sport in France, and when M. Giraud had finished his boat he applied to that club to manage a series of trials The first trial was at Argenteuil, and several boats of high speed were entered against the newcomer. The Rollo won the race. She made 14.90 statute miles in 1 hour 17 minutes 31 seconds, averaging 11.53 statute miles an hour. In her next race she did better than this. At Meudon, in the races of the Cercle de la Voile de Paris, she made 32.30 statute miles in 2 hours 41 minutes 38 seconds, which is a little better than 12 miles an hour. Many experiments were made with the motor, and its power gradually improved, so that in subsequent races the Rollo showed a speed of 14 miles an hour and then a speed of 15.67 miles an hour.

In a long distance trial the Rollo ran 200 miles at an average of 13 miles an hour, and once in a speed trial over a measured mile on the Seine, with the tide in her favor, she slipped along at the rate of 25 miles an hour. This is a remarkable performance ing such a small powered motor. This boat has caused many others to be built, and they have been so successful that next season they will be seen in these waters. In England Alfred Harmsworth, who is

an enthusiastic automobilist, recently offered a cup for international races with power boats. It was the intention of two Americans to send boats across the ocean to try to capture this trophy, but they could not be got ready in time, so the idea was postponed for a year; but when the races are held next season this country will be represented. Three boats raced for the

posponed for a year; out when the races are held next season this country will be represented. Three boats raced for the oup, and the winner was the Napier, own the was the Napier own the winner was the Napier own the output of the output o estimated that she lost five minutes before she was going again. The Adios is owned by J. H. Leighton of Syracuse. She is 55 feet long and has a 108 horse power motor. The motor has eight cylinders and is of the

two cycle type. Engineers differ as to which is the better type of motor, a two or four cycle. All the gasolene motors are explosive engines. The naphtha or gasolene is sprayed into the cylinder by an atomizer and explodes by an electric spark. About one drop of naphtha is used for each explosion. In a four cycle motor there is one explosion to every two revolutions, while in a two cycle motor there is an explosion with every revolution. In a four cycle motor the exhaust follows the explosion, and the cylinder is emptied of the old charge before a new one is injected; but in the two cycle motor the old charge is exhausted on one side, while the new one is being injected on the other, and the result often is that part of the old charge is left in the cylinder and part of the new charge goes out in the exhaust. It has been calculated that two explosions

WHERE WAR AND TERROR REIGN

THE FRANTIC STRUGGLE IN THE BALKANS GAINST THE TURK.

The speed with which they work is wonder Horrors on Both Sides, but They Lose Nothing in the Telling by the Macedonian ful. In a boat like the Napier the pro-Committee Which Has Made the Pot peller makes 800 revolutions a minute. This boat has four cylinders, and when Boll Over-How Bulgaria Is Involved. working at its best this means that there

This map has been prepared to show the regions in which the terrible massacres in the domain of Turkey in Europe have recently occurred. These districts, distinguished on the map

by lines of shading, are four in number. Three of them are in the west, in Macedonia among the most mountainous regions of the Balkans. One of them is in the east. in the district of Adrianople, in the most mountainous region bordering on the Black Sea frontage of the Balkana. The mountains here are lower and are far more easily traversed in all directions than those of Macedonia, but practically all the disturbances are occurring in the mountains, motor for one hour, and for a long run and those of the west present formidable

movement, both in the council and in the field, is Boris Sarafoff, who is only about 30 years old. The descendant of Bulgarians, whose ancestors for generations fought in vain against Turkish misrule, he inherited his intense hatred of the Turks, and before he reached man's estate began to prepare for the lifework he had che the release of Macedonia from the Turkish yoke. He received his military training as a private and a Lieutenant in the Bulgarian Army. He began his guerrilla war-fare in 1885 and four years later became president of the Macedonian Revolution-

His plan of campaign has two distinct features. Turkey is a giant compared with the revolutionists, who are poor and can give to the struggle only compara-tively small resources in men and money. Sarafoff's first principle is that the only way to fight the Turk is to wage guerrilla war tirelessly, deshing in among their mountain settlements whenever there is chance to strike a hard blow and then disappearing gracefully into the inner recesses of the mountains whenever regiments of Turkish horse and foot appear on the scene. This principle has been

said in this way to have lost thousands of their men. The reprisals have been of the most shooking and revolting character and report of the revolutionists that so,000 this district is probably a gross exaggera-tion, the bare truth is terrible to contem-plate. It is chiefly the atrocities here which have led Bulgaria to appeal to the Powers to save Macedonia from the Turkish terror and to intimate that unless military aid comes from without, Bulgaria herself will take the field against the Turkish pro-motors of uncivilized warfare. Between the Turks and revolutionists about one hundred villages have been destroyed in the mountain valleys extending from Ochrida to Kastoria.

The events in the other three centres of disturbance have, in comparison, been only minor features of the present renewal of revolt. The region around Uskup has not recently been the scene of much ace tivity on the part of the revolutionists. The grain there was nearly ready to harvest and the farmers were preparing to cut is when the Turkish garrisons, which ar



difficulties for the movement of the Turkish | violated to some extent in the present except when they strike a wave, and then troops, even in small parties, and are very favorable for the bands of Macedonian insurgents, who are familiar with every path among their mountains. The nature of Ard Patrick Not to Race Again-Rock Sand the country is thus very favorable for the guerrilla warfare which is waged by the Ard Patrick, the Derby winner of 1902, Macedonian rebela will not be seen in public again. His remarkable victory over Sceptre and Rock Sand

The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee is, of course, at the bottom of the disturbances. Its avowed object is to bring about the release of Macedonia from the hated rule of the Turk, and just here it may be well to mention how it happens that Bulgaria is involved in this great internal

horse was to be permitted to fulfil his weight-Turkey still has nominal suzerainty over would probably have won the remaining Bulgaria, but has no power to interfere in its government. Bulgaria became autonomous in 1878 as the direct result of the Russian-Turkish war. But the Bulgarian peopion stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 59 sovereigns each, to be run at the second October meeting. The net value of these events to the winner last year was a little over 9,000 sovereigns, and it is possible that Mr. Gubbins, the former owner, of Ard Patrick, has received recompense to that amount. In his career on the turf Ard Patrick, who is by St. Florian out of Morganette, won six races and lost five, crediting his owner with 26,616 sovereigns. Of this sum he won 2,666 sovereigns as a two-year-old, 7,840 as a three-year-old and 16,470 sovereigns the present season.

Here it may be interesting to give the amounts won by other noted English horses during their racing careers: Isinglass, 57,455 sovereigns: Donovan, 55,153; Flying Fox, 40,096; Persimmon, 34,706; Orme, 34,626; St. Frusquin, 32,990; Ormonde, 28,295; Galtee, More, 27,019; Velasquez, 26,385, and Ladas, 18,516. ple, if not their Government, are directly concerned in the struggle for independence which the Macedonians are waging. The movement has the thorough sympathy of the Bulgarians. It has its head and has long been managed in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The guerilla bands of Macedonia contain many hundreds of Bulgarians who live among the Macedonian mountains or have left their homes in Bulgaria to join the revolutionary movement.

The consuming desire of the Macedonian is that their country shall be annexed to Bulgaria, whose industries and commerce have made great progress and the popula tion of whose chief towns has increased from fourfold to tenfold since the country was relieved from the paralyzing effects of Turkey's despotic rule.

More, 37,018; Velasquez, 20,385, and Ladas, 18,518.

According to a rumor, Rock Sand, winner of this year's Derby and St. Leger, is not destined for a long career on the turf. When taken out for his daily exercise at Newmarket one of the critics noticed that he was tender in the forelegs and rasped along until he limbered up. When thoroughly heated up the horse seemed to move as well as ever, but apparently he is suffering from rheumatism. Very little can be done for racers suffering from this allment.

In the current issue of Sporting Sketches the paper's racing critic has the following to say on American trainers and their methods: So it happens that Bulgaria, being involved to a large extent in this internecine conflict, is regarded by Turkey with the greatest distrust, and is apparently not unwilling to pitch into the fight with all the men and guns she can muster if there is any prospect of being backed up in so grave a step by one or more of the strong European Powers.

campaign, as will be seen. His second principle is that he must goad the enemy so unceasingly as to move it to inflict the dire vengeance that is characteristic of Turkish reprisals. This is the side of Sarafoff's warfare with which civilised nations cannot sympathize. There are not a few Turkish vilages among those mountains; and when Sarafoff desolates

one of them he expects that the Turks will make another chapter in the long history of their burning and plundering campaigns, marked as these are by assaults women, the butchery of children and the infliction of the most awful cruelties. He has no hope of winning by superiority

of arms, but he wants the Christian nations of Europe to be so shocked by the inhumanity of Turkish warfare that intervention will result. So he expects that Macedonia will reach ultimate freedom only through horrible suffering; and he and his committee are even accused of inciting the Turks to murder, plunder and the violattion of women. This is the dark aspect of the cause of

the Macedonian revolutionists. It is very certain that no story of Turkish atrocities will lose any element of horror if it reaches the world through the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee.

about seven weeks ago, when the attacks of the insurgent bands upon small Turk- in any government report. It lies chiefly ish garrisons and Turkish villages in the most westerly of these four areas led to the movement of considerable forces of government troops into the district. In his intricate mountain region, especially in the territory around Ochrida, Monastir and Kastoria, the severest fighting has occurred. The region has been the centre of the most important Macedonian uprisings of the last ten years.

The fighting there in the last few weeks has shown a departure from Sarafoff's usual plan of campaign for the insurgents. Instead of relying upon their guerrilla tactics, they have several times met the Turks

scattered all over Macedonie, began to harase them mercilessly, laying waste their fields, burning many of their buildings and, according to all reports, killing not a few of the peaceful and helpless country people.

This region lies not far from the frontiers of Servia on the north and Bulgaria on the east, and the probability is that the outrages committed there by the Turks were chiefly incited by the determination to discourage Servians and Bulgarians from flocking over the border to the aid of their friends among the Macedonian moun-

Some fighting, of which few details have seen received, has occurred a little further east; chiefly north of Demir lissar in the basin of the Struma River. On the eastern edge of Turkey the insurgents have made themselves more seriously felt. In the middle of August they destroyed nearly twenty Turkish villages, also a few lightnouses along the Black Sea coast, and other government property. It was not difficult to move a large force of troops into this district in the course of a few days and the Turks have apparently suppressed all resistance in this quarter.

Macedonia is a part of the fatherland of Alexander the Great, the nucleus of the mighty empire he created. The name now has no distinct political s It is not found on any Turkish map or in the vilayets of Salonica and Monastir. Its people are for the most part of Bulgarian and Servian blood and are Christians of the Greek faith with a sprinkling of Protestants due to foreign missionary effort.

They illustrate the fact that the Turks have never been able to assimilate the people whom they conquered when they invaded southeastern Europe. I ew among the millions of Europeans whom they brought under their rule have ever adopted Islam or learned the Turkish language; and this fact is one of the chief sources of the wretched weakness of the Turks in their European possessions.

THE 1:50 TROTTER IS COMING.

THAT WILL BE THE LIMIT OF SPEED, PROF. BREWER SAYS.

He Predicted the Two Minute Trotter Twenty-five Years Ago -- His Forecasts Based on Science-Thinks Run ning Horse's Speed Limit Is Reached.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 19 .- "The American rotting horse will trot a mile in 1 minute and 50 seconds. He will never make bet ter time than that, and it may take fifty years for him to reach that speed," said Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale University to-day, in reference to the coming

Prof. Brewer has the chair of agriculture at the Sheffleld Scientific School, and twentyfive years ago he made the prophecy to his class that the two minute trotter would appear in the first decade of the twentieth century. When Lou Dillon recently made her record of that time, many of his former students recalled his prophecy and wrote to him directing his attention to the fact.

His calculations were based on a chart with tracings of the speed of the famous trotting horses of the country. In speak ing of that prophecy to-day, Prof. Brewer "As a professor of agriculture in the

Sheffield Scientific School I have every year delivered a series of lectures to my classes on breeding. I have been particularly interested in horses, and as far back as '66 I began to make tables of the records of trotting horses and collect all the data possible on this subject.

"About ten years later, when I had accumulated considerable material along this line, I told my pupils one day that breeding was sure to develop the two minute trotter, and that, according to the mathematical curve I had drawn, he should appear some time during the earlier portion of the twentieth century. I did not feel confident enough of my mathematical ability to state the time more definitely than that.

at Jones road, Dublin, and the withers were as follows:

Putting 16-pound shot—D. Horgan, Banteer, 46 feet 2 inches; running high Jump—C. Leahy, Charleville, 6 feet 2½ inches; running long Jump—P. J. Leahy, Charleville, 22 feet 5 inches; throwing 36-pound weight—T. F. Kiely, Carrick-on-Suir, 3 feet 5 inches; 16-pound hammer—T. F. Kiely, 16 4-5 seconds; 100-yard dash—J. C. Healy, Longford, 10 3-5 seconds; 100-yard dash—J. C. Healy, Longford, 10 3-5 seconds; 100-yard dash—J. J. Brennian, Dublin, 32 feet 11 inches; 440 yard run—W. H. B. Porter, Kilkenny, 54 4-5 seconds; 200-yard run—J. C. Healy, 241-5 seconds; one mile run—M. Hyman, Knocklong, 4 minutes 37 ?=-) seconds; 880-yard run—J. Culiane, Newtownshandon, 2 minutes 81-5 seconds; ring and strking hurling ball—R. O'Keefe, Pallasgreen, 231 feet 6 inches football place kick—E. Doyle, Dublin, 222 feet 11 inches. football place kick—E. Doyle, Dublin. 222 fect 11 inches.

A feature of the English cricket season, which is now practically ended, has been the number of drawn and abandoned matches. The finances of some of the country clubs are in a perilous condition, it seems, and only large private subscriptions will enable them to continue on the list. The surprise of the season has been the defeat of Yorkshire for the champtonship, but the honors are evenly divided between Sussex and the northern country. The most interesting feature of the season was the batting of C. B. Fry. He made an average of over 80 for the season, and these figures would have been increased had it been a batting season.

R. H. Spooner will not be one of the team of cricketers to visit Australia. He has notified the M. C. C. that his business engagements are toe pressing. "At that time there were less than 1,000 horses that could trot in 2:30 or better. I began cataloging the horses when there were less than 200 in this class, and I kept up the work until, in 1878, according to my table, there were 1,025 trotting horses who had made a record of 2:30 or better.

"In making out this table from which deduced my mathematical curve I had to depend on written evidence largely for to that time there were no stud books kept and no records authentically kept, so that as perhaps the mest wenderful tretter;

my deductions were on records after 1843 and on time made before that period. my information in regard to the earlier horses I have searched through libraries and newspaper files and collected large numbers of books.

"But comparatively little attention was paid to the trotting horse in the early part of the last century. Racing was forbidden by law in many of the Northern States and it was this ruling against racing that developed the American trotting horse Up to that time the only horses bred for speeding were the racing horse and pacers.

"Horse racing was the vogue in England and was the sport of the aristocrat. In New England it was associated with everything aristocratic and was therefore frowned "At that time there was no notion of any

kind of race with only one horse. A horse race was a running match. To this day horses are the only animals ever raced

"With the strict law prohibiting racing n Connecticut and New York, men began to take interest in horses that would make a good clip on the road. A good deacor who frowned on horseracing generally could see no harm in letting his friend hold his watch while he drove his horse a mile in the best time possible. The first printed account of a trotting race that I know of was in the Connecticut Record of June 19 1806, when the following notice appeared:

FAST TROTTING-Yesterday afternoon the Haerlem Race Course of one mile's distance was trotted around in two minutes and fiftynine seconds, by a Horse called Yankey from New Haven, a rate of Speed, it is believed, never before excelled in the country - N. 1 Spect.

"These trotting races were advertised as trials of speed, and to this day the country fairs refer to their trials of speed when advertising a horse race.

"The first trotting for money recorded is said to have taken place in New York. Frank Forester says that trotting for money began in 1818, when at a Jockey Club dinner Col. Bond of Maryland bet Major Jones of Long Island that 'no horse could be produced that could trot a mile in three minutes.' There was much side betting and the odds against it were heavy. But Boston Blue won handsomely and Col. Bond lost his \$1,000."

In his records of horses from 1808 down to the present time, Prof. Brewer has the names and time of all the racers who were the stars of their day. In speaking of the famous trotters, Prof. the horses that trotted before 1843. Up Brewer said that of them all Top Gallant, who made the first mile in 2:40, was regarded

and even now, he says, old men will refer to

2:40 as surprising time. In 1878, about the time that Prof. Brewer predicted the coming two-minute trotter, his table of horses showing their records had over 1,000 borses in the 2:30 or better class. In the 2:25 or better class were 2:0; in the 2:23 class or better were 129; in the 2:21 or better were 68; in the 2:19 or better, were 24; in the 2:17 or better were 9, and in the 2:15 or better were 4.

In reference to the racing horse Prof. Brewer says that practically the limit in time has been reached.

"The racing horse," continued he, "as a breed has reached its u'timate limit of perfection. I do not expect that the time of the racing horse will be improved, for 2,000 racing horses have come within 514 seconds of the best time made, while never have more than twelve trotting horses ever come within 514 seconds of the best time. "This shows that the trotting horse las not reached his limit, while the racing horse

Touching on the growth of interest in this country in horse racing, Prof. Brewse

continued "Whatever the people, and wherever the community, if a horse is used at all, horse racing will go on, despite all efforts to suppress it. Whether on the prairie or the desert, whether the community be civilized, barbarian or savage, whether pagan, Mohammedan, Jew or Christian, if horses are to be used at all, the owners will race them. to be used at all, the owners will race them.

"Against horse racing in the obstract
there can be no intelligent objection. "" are all familiar with horse racing where he is but a legitimate test of speed, no more wicked then the test of strength. The

wicked than the test of strength. The Prophet Mohammed says that angels have two especial missions in this world: To bless marriage, and preside at horse races." When asked if he regarded the wind shield used this year as an unfair advantage that the present trotters had over those of former years, Prof. Brewer said while it might make a second or two difference in some cases he was under the impression that the wind shield made little difference.

"People say," continued he, "that with training we could have had the two minute trotter fifty years ago, but it is not a question of training. With all the advantages of to-day the trotters of that time could not

of to-day the trotters of that time could improve much on the time made then, for it is all a question of breeding."

Prof. Brewer is a great lover of horses and is intensely interested in their development. He has the largest library in New



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